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# THE CANADIAN RAILROADER

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## Workers With Heavy Responsibilities



The members of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers in Great Britain have threatened a strike unless there is a government enquiry into the shooting and other maltreatment of railroaders at Mallow, Ireland. They are not supported in the strike threat by the Executive of the National Union of Railwaymen, of which Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., is secretary, but Mr. Thomas has been instructed to raise the whole issue of the Mallow affair in Parliament. Mr. J. Bromley, general secretary of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers, who warns his members to prepare for a strike, is seen in the centre of the above photograph, with a paper in his hand. He is with other officers of railwaymen's unions.

*Official Organ, Fifth Sunday Meeting Association of Canada*





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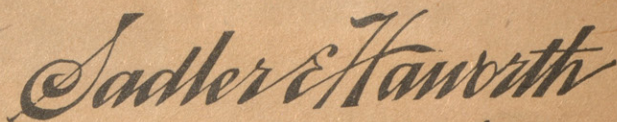
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# Making a Business of Business Depression

*"Short" Sellers on Stock Exchange a Menace to Industrial Stability and Progress.*

By GEORGE PIERCE



TO SELL "short," in the parlance of the Stock Exchange, means, in its last analysis, to sell something which the trader has not got, in the expectation that he may be able to buy at a cheaper price for the subsequent delivery. Men who resort to this practice for a livelihood are known in the profession as "bear operators." It would be perfectly proper to term them the big pessimists of the financial world. They are the persistent sellers who insist upon shouting "blue ruin" and screaming disaster from the door-steps of a bank.

Never by any chance is the "bear operator" a constructive factor in the building up and the expansion of trade and commerce. He is just a big bird of prey who hovers around to peck at the coat tails of the busy men who are building business on optimism, grit and courage. He sits out on the dead limb croaking eternally a meddled chorus of: "No, no! Don't, don't! Can't, can't!"

He is a raider, a sort of financial night-rider, whose chief business it is to set the efforts of men to the torch.

One wolf is not dangerous—but look out when they run in the pack! And of late they have been running in the pack in Montreal. They let out a howl and raid first this security and then that, and then another, with such savage success that the attacks are finally being felt by the labor world, which accounts for these protestations. The sinister methods employed should be of the utmost interest to working men, because they directly affect the bread and butter, the staff of life, on the worker's table. A definite instance can be given before making the relationship clearly evident.

A few days ago, in a so-called financial sheet issued by what purports to be a Financial Service, a well-known company was under discussion. Practically all business men are somewhat familiar with its business methods and its financial position. It was astonishing to find a typical "blue ruin" document spreading doubt and feeding suspicion concerning the company. A few days later there was a determined raid on its stock which had depressing effects of the utmost significance. The company is a progressive institution which has constructively built up a great business, the effect of which has been to give employment to a great number of Canadians who might otherwise be working in American mills. One improvement after another, entailing the expenditure of big sums of money, has materially assisted in giving employment to great numbers of workers in many diversified trades. As an evidence of the company's progressiveness, it is shown that in 1916 the total volume of business transacted was \$694,966.21, in 1917, it was \$1,122,215.77, in 1918, it was \$1,377,144.19, in 1919, it was \$3,744,858.67, and in 1920, it was \$6,456,401.43.

Now there is one thing which working men must understand, and it is that if the securities of a corporation are depreciated on the stock exchange, out of all proportion to their intrinsic and basic values, it becomes exceedingly difficult for the directors of the institution to finance themselves at the banks or from any private sources so that they may be able to make improvements and provide for expansion of plant. And it is here that the interest of the worker enters.

At a time when business men are straining every nerve to give employment to the maximum number of men by reaching for business in the remotest corners of the globe, by expanding and developing to meet future competition. We find a lot of parasites, a wild gang of bucaners, a pack of bear raiders snapping at the flanks of the earnest, progressive men who are battling adverse conditions with energy and courage. The persistency with which these raids have occurred on the Montreal Stock Exchange indicates an elaborate organization. Stocks and securities have been depressed out of all reason, with the result that when organized labor begins negotiations with the heads of these institutions it will be an extremely difficult matter to negotiate industrial arrangements which will be of benefit to both parties. It would be a wise move on the part of labor to protest strenuously, through the Minister of Labor, to the Minister of Finance against, a practice which will prove to be extremely detrimental to the highest aims and objects of the labor movement.

*It is illegal to sell bank stocks "short." This law was enacted in the interest of the depositors of the bank. It was intended to protect the saving of the working class and it has proved its worth. Why not pass a law during the present session, prohibiting professional "short" sales for a limited period, especially during the time of reconstruction, with the object of protecting the bread and butter of those who toil?*



# "The Proposal of Wage Reduction Is Not the Way to Prosperity, but to Ruin."

(By Viscount Haldane).

**H**AS the time come when, in the best interests of business, the wages of workers should be reduced?

It is by no means difficult to make out some sort of a case for a reduction which will merely keep pace with the ascertained fall in the cost of living and will take the form of a merely proportional and temporary rather than a permanent and substantial reduction.

Many employers hold that since—in their view—wage increases were granted to meet the rise in the cost of living, they should automatically fall as living becomes cheaper. Also they protest that they cannot possibly carry on their business while the wage bill is so heavy.

On the other hand, Labor declines, more or less flatly, to countenance or even consider any reduction, presents arguments in opposition to the proposals, and, in many quarters, promises trouble if the attempt to carry it out is made.

In a matter of this kind, neither complaints of the rich nor the threats of the poor can have much influence over the mind, and one is concerned to know where in such a tangle of contradictions the path of justice can be found.

## "A Better Order is Here."

In all this discussion, there is one fundamental thing which appears to me to have been overlooked. It is this, that the old social order is passing away and that a new and better order is already with us—not in one country alone, but in most of the world.

Everywhere the workers have determined to secure, and are in the act of securing, a better kind of life for themselves. It is not that they desire simply more money than they have had before, though an adequate wage is naturally a part of their demand. But beyond this they are asking—and obtaining—that the good things of life—learning, music, art and the like shall no longer be the monopoly of a small section of the people. They ask, and they do well to ask, that they shall have their share of these things.

They demand, in other words, that the gap which has hitherto separated the manual workers from the rest of the people shall be narrowed, that the dignity and importance of manual labor shall be recognized and that it shall receive its fair share of the reward.

Some of the results of the war have helped them to make their demands effective. There was a time when wealth and leisure belonged almost exclusively to the landed gentry, but to-day the landed gentry, as a class, are disappearing.

Land owning in the old fashion has become expensive instead of profitable, and the old race of land owners, with its traditions and stiff prejudices and aloofness, is passing away.

Some of the traditions of that race were altogether admirable, but there was more than a tendency to regard the good things I have mentioned as the



VISCOUNT HALDANE

prerogative of the well-to-do. Between those people—who were often so excellent in themselves—and the workers, there existed a gap which nothing, it seemed, could bridge.

## Old Traditions No More.

To-day the power of wealth has passed from the land owners to people of a different kind. Between those who at present are wealthy and the workers there exists no gap which cannot be bridged, since the old barriers of tradition are down. And the workers are determined that the gap shall be bridged.

That does not mean that they are seeking for wage equality. The workers know that some kinds of work are worth higher wages than other kinds. Increasing multitudes of them are realizing that, although manual labor is necessary, yet mind is the thing that counts in the end.

They realize that there must be men at the head of affairs, men whose special mental power and trained intelligence deserve payment at a far higher rate than that given to those who perform the manual work. And I do not believe that when the new order is fully come there will be any jealousy of the higher wages which these men will certainly receive. There will be understanding, recognition—and contentment.

Contentment is the thing which the workers lack to-day. It was said to me the other day that the trouble with miners is that they are in a permanently bad temper. And that is not far from being the case with the workers in every other industry. For so long they have been looked down upon and exploited and denied the good things of life.

To-day they find themselves coming into possession of their deferred inheritance, and they are intensely suspicious of anything which looks like an attempt to take it from them. And for that reason any proposal for a general reduction of wages is bound to meet with violent opposition.

As I was saying just now, the new social order has arrived. What we have to do is to confirm and establish it. The workers are realizing as never before that money is not the most important thing in life. They are realizing what those things are best which are good, which make for real happiness.

Especially are they realizing that full education which only begins when school days are over, and continues the whole of life, may be gained by the manual worker as readily as by any of the rest of us.

It is to their—and our—recognition of that fact that I look for the peace and prosperity of the future, for the re-establishment of commerce, founded upon the secure contentment of the people.

For it is necessary to remember that the prosperity of any nation cannot rest on any other foundation than popular contentment. While discontent rules, commercial stability is out of the question.

There is a movement with which I am deeply concerned for true education among workers and it has made splendid progress. I have become more and more impressed with the power and splendid promise of this authentic renaissance of learning which is spreading, a kindling flame, through the minds of the millions.

I have attended meetings where Tyneside workers listened eagerly, even hungrily, while they have been shown how they, themselves, can obtain the great treasures of learning, of miners who have confessed that already they are students of Spinoza and Schopenhauer, of gatherings of workers in the East End of London seeking the way to knowledge.

This movement, concerning which little has ever been published, seems to me, as to many others, to be one of the greatest facts in to-day's history of our people. And it has vital bearing on the problems of the present.

## These Bring Contentment

The educated man is the contented man, the honestly working man. He has laid hold on life. He moves on a plane far above mean suspicions, petty jealousies, unworthy expedients. Knowledge has made him free.

His job may be laborious—as many of my own occupations are—but he knows that it is necessary, that it is honorable service to the State, so he carries it out to the very best of his ability, and wins by performing it the right to his hours of joyful search for yet more knowledge.

My experience proves that many of the workers in every industry, and everywhere, are hungry for knowledge. It is to them one of the things of which they were deprived in the past, which they now begin to see that they may freely possess. They have seen the vision.

And that has a direct bearing on this question of wage reduction. Any such proposal must immediately suggest to them an attempt to thrust them back into their old condition of life. It suggests that they are again to be treated as chattels of their employers rather than as fellow servants with them of the community, and it gives ground for resentful suspicion.

It prepares the way for endless strikes for deliberate under-production, for



"The man who would quickly reduce rents if he had a chance."

As the Montreal Star sees it. Lord Haldane's view is quite the opposite, as expressed on this page.



every trade-hammering manoeuvre of which the workers are capable.

### Not Prosperity But Ruin.

That is not the way to prosperity but to ruin.

But if we will open still wider those gates through which they have begun to pass, if we will freely admit that the new order has come, if we will see capital as nothing but a fellow servant in industry with the inventing and organizing mind and the manual worker, then we shall have our feet upon the way of peace.

When true education is the possession of the majority rather than the minority of workers, prosperity and happiness will be established.

It is said that employers are declaring that with wages at their present level they cannot compete with the goods produced by the workers of other nations. That is entirely their own affair. It is possible that in individual cases a temporary adjustment may be necessary. In such an event I suggest that the workers should be taken fully into the confidence of the employer, and that all the facts of the position should be explained to them.

But employers could do a great deal more than they have done in the past by the adoption of better methods and more labor-saving machinery. If a man cannot make business pay, it is frequently his own fault, and before he thinks of making money by reducing the wages of his workers, he might with advantage ask himself whether he ought not to reduce his own wages.

And if there exists any industry which is obviously and permanently unable to meet competition while paying decent wages, it is far better that the industry should perish and that that particular employer should learn to make something else.

The condition of exchanges and similar matters is only temporary. Already exchanges seem to be improving. Further it is certain that the workers in other countries are as determined to reap the benefits of the new order as are those of one's own country.

To propose a general reduction of wages will be to wreck the hope of all the future for the sake of trying to alleviate a passing difficulty. No, I should not have said for the sake of trying to find alleviation. For it is not likely that it would give even temporary relief.

The Minister of Labor has requested the Government to hold a joint industrial conference attended by thirty members from the ranks of labor, and as many employers in the second week of May, with a view to reaching a satisfactory wage settlement in the building and allied industries. The request was the outcome of the deliberations of the National Joint Conference Board.

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# JASPER PARK

THE conquest of the West is one of the grandest achievements of the age in which we live. From Alaska to the Gulf of California the one time wilderness has been laid under tribute to mankind. The wicked waste of wild life in this delightful territory has been the one sad chapter in the story. But that destruction has fortunately not been complete. Much remains of the fascinating animal life of the continent if the traveller will also go north as well as west. By the creation of National Park Reserves and by strict regulations Canada is making doubly sure that the denizens of the wild whose home has been invaded by the steady advance of the white settler will not be ruthlessly sacrificed. On the main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian National Rlys., there are two of these park reserves—Jasper Park and Mount Robson Park. The latter is in British Columbia and the former in Alberta, but they adjoin each other. Jasper is the older of the two parks and now that a regular train service is in operation through the very heart of the park this great reserve is likely to act as a magnet for the travellers who, having been over the beaten paths, yearn for virgin territory and new peaks to conquer. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, creator of Sherlock Holmes, travelled especially from England to explore the beauties of Jasper Park.

Forty-seven years ago two adventurous young Englishmen, Viscount Milton and Dr. Cheadle, after passing the winter in a Saskatchewan forest, set out from Edmonton to cross the Rocky Mountains and so reach the Pacific Coast by the overland route. After a most laborious journey, attended with much hardship and often with great danger, they accomplished their purpose. They crossed the Rockies by way of the Yellowhead Pass, which accurate surveys have since determined to be the easiest passage through the mountains, and because of that, among other reasons, it is the route followed by the railway on its passage over the great divide. Milton and Cheadle with their little party, consisting of an Indian guide and a camp follower, journeyed almost due west from Edmonton, and after a time they came in sight of the foothills and of the vast towering mountains beyond.

In time they came to the valley which led up among the mountains and through which ran the route to the Pacific slope. Following this route they arrived at Jasper House, an ancient landmark, even at that time, in the geography of this part of Canada.

One hundred years ago Jasper House was one of the most important trading posts in all the far North-West, being the centre for all the country about the head waters of Athabasca River. It was built in 1800, by Jasper Hawes, who is frequently referred to by the early explorers of the upper Rockies. Notwithstanding the change brought about by the altered conditions in the fur trade, there is now no danger of the name being lost, it is preserved in a manner more permanent than could have been afforded by the existence of a rude wooden fort in the mountain wilds. The vast

tract of country surrounding it, of which the Yellowhead Pass is the western outlet, has been set aside as a national reserve, and has been given the name of Jasper Park.

This national playground of scenic beauty and grandeur and largely unexplored wonders, contains 5,450 square miles, almost one-half the size of the Kingdom of Belgium and somewhat more than one-third the size of the Kingdom of Denmark.

For all time this area will be preserved in a state of nature so far as such condition is consistent with the purposes for which the reserve is created. It will be open to the holiday-maker and the tourist; to the explorer, for much of it in detail is still an unknown land, to the student of nature, to the artist and those wishing to study at first hand the problems of forestry in a country where forests will be preserved in their natural state. Coupled with all these attractions will be that of facility of access.

Besides its compelling attractions of scenic grandeur, the region of the Yellowhead Pass has other possessions that, as they become more widely known, will draw to it thousands of visitors in search of health. The altitude, which can practically be varied at will, the presence of immense forests of fir, and the bright sunshine which prevails throughout most of the days of the year, give to the air of this region invigorating and health-giving qualities, probably unsurpassed anywhere on the continent. And then there are the hot springs, from which flow in large volume mineral waters possessing valuable medicinal properties. The source of these springs, situated between 18 and 20 miles from the entrance to the Pass, but much nearer the line of the railway, has an altitude of 4,209 feet above the sea-level and 1,200 feet above the level of the railway. So far as tested the water of one spring was found to have a temperature of 116 degrees Fah., while the water of another spring showed a temperature of 125 degrees.

Near these hot springs the Grand Trunk Pacific is preparing to build a hotel for tourists. This will be known as the "Chalet Miette." In the adjacent Mount Robson Park another of these hotels will be built by the railroad company. Thus the traveller will be enabled to step from a palace car to the very heart of nature but will not be called upon to withstand the rigors of camp life in the open should he not wish to do so.

Competition for cheapness and not for excellence of workmanship is the most certain excuse of the rapid and entire destruction of Arts and Manufactures. —Josiah Wedgewood.

"We have a mummy in this museum," said the guide to a party of visitors "that has had some wheat in his hand since the days of the Pharaohs."

"Well," rejoined a lanky Albertan, "I'd advise him not to hold on any longer. Wheat 'll never be any higher." —Canadian Milling and Grain.

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# Women Labor on the German Railroads

A study on woman labor in the service of the German State railroads, and its development during the war, has recently been submitted by Dr. Elsie Buss to the University of Gottingen as a dissertation for obtaining the degree of doctor of political science. The principal data and facts contained in Dr. Buss' study are summarized below:—

**W**OMAN labor in the German railroad service was, for the first time, given official recognition in a decree of the Prussian administration of December 21, 1846, providing that women should only exceptionally be employed at railroad labor, subject to the approval of the local police authorities, and under the condition that they be kept segregated from male workers. The railroad administration steadfastly adhered to this standpoint for decades. Subsequently, in 1872, there were issued regulations which permitted the employment of women on the basis of individual terminable contracts and without giving them the status of officials. In pursuance of this order, the administration employed women in several districts as ticket sellers, telegraphers, baggage clerks, and in other positions in the station service. Further decrees deal with the employment of women as gatekeepers, an occupation which since then has been largely exercised by women. After a decree, in 1902, had pointed out that women should be employed in the largest possible number, in order to save in wages, many of them were employed as non-statutory employees at clerical work in railroad offices and stations as car cleaners, etc.

The occupational censuses of 1882, 1895, and 1907, show that in these three years the female workers formed 0.78, 0.66, and 1.72 per cent, respectively, of the total working force of the German railroads. These figures are interesting when compared with the employment of women during the war, which grew from 2.21 per cent in August, 1914, to 15 per cent, in March, 1918, after which date the figures are unavailable. On the Prussian-Hessian railroads alone, employing about 600,000 to 700,000 persons, in March, 1918, the women employees numbered 107,000.

## During the War.

During the war women were employed as substitutes for higher-salaried men ticket clerks at large stations. In baggage and freight offices women were also employed in increased numbers, and in more responsible positions than in pre-war times.

Up to the end of 1915 women were employed as telegraphers, but were barred from the train dispatching service. However, extensive conscription of men dispatchers for the army made it necessary to employ women in their place. All the women employed in the occupations so far mentioned had the status of officials and their number was relatively small.

Beginning with 1915, the number of women employed by the railroad admin-

istration on the basis of terminable contracts increased rapidly. By March, 1915, on the Prussian railroads, between 80,000 and 90,000 male railroad officials and workmen had been conscripted; within the succeeding year 150,000 had been called to the colors, and by March, 1917, the number of railroad employees called into military service had reached 200,000. Substitutes for these employees had to be found and women were, therefore, employed in considerable numbers in nearly every branch of the railroad service, as indicated in the following list:

**Office Work.**—Messengers, ticket-sellers, general clerical work, telephone operators, telegraphers, information clerks, lost-property clerks, baggage clerks.

**Freight houses.**—Filing, examining, and stamping of waybills, keeping of registers, pasting of shipping directions on and sealing of cars, cleaning of the platforms and of the roads leading to them, trucking, receiving, and delivering of freight.

**Shops.**—All kinds of unskilled labor in machine and car shops.

**Maintenance of rolling stock.**—Cleaning of cars, maintenance of lighting and heating apparatus, repairing of upholstered car seats, curtains, etc., cleaning of locomotives, starting and banking the fire of locomotives, coaling of tenders, attendance of electric cranes.

**Maintenance of way.**—All kinds of work for maintenance of tracks and roadbed.

**Station service.**—Platform guards, baggage porters, operation of baggage elevators, etc.

**Operating service.**—Firing of switching locomotives (since 1917), assistant conductors on passenger trains, braking on freight trains, switching, etc.

## Wages of the Women.

In determining the remuneration of women workers employed on the basis of terminable contracts the administration of the German railroads has always been guided by the principle that woman labor is a mere substitute for male labor, and as a rule not equivalent to the latter, and that, therefore, woman should be compensated at a lower wage rate for the same kind of work than men. The great majority of these women workers are employed on the basis of time rates, only those working in large shops, loading coal, doing maintenance work on tracks, sewing, etc., receive piecework wages.

Up to the beginning of the war wages of women were very low. During the war, their wages were, however, gradually increased, but only sufficiently to meet the higher cost of living.

## Hours of Labor.

The hours of labor of officials vary according to their occupation, women employed at drafting have the shortest work-day—7 to 8 hours—while ticket sellers work between 8 and 10 hours per day and every fourth day they are on

night duty. In all other service branches the hours of labor of minor officials vary between 7 and 10 hours. All minor officials are granted 9 days' leave with pay, and those over 35 years of age are granted 12 days. If the leave is taken during the winter months (October to March) the period of leave is increased by 8 days. Longer periods of leave (4 to 6 weeks) are only granted in case of sickness on submission of medical certificate.

The hours of labor of women employed on the basis of terminable contracts were the same during the first years of the war as those of the male employees for whom they acted as substitutes, namely, 11 to 12 hours per day. Later on the hours of labor were somewhat shortened. In offices their working time was the same as that of woman employees with the status of officials. In shops the hours of labor are 9 to 10 hours. At maintenance-of-way work the hours of labor vary according to the season (in the summer from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., in the winter from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.). In the train service the 12-hour day is the rule, with a maximum of 14 hours permissible on main lines, and of 16 hours on branch lines. However, during the war these hours of labor had often to be exceeded, owing to frequent train delays. All women are obliged to perform night and Sunday service periodically. They are off duty every third Sunday. Since 1918, all male and female railroad workers have been allowed two days of uninterrupted rest each month. After two years' service woman workers employed on the basis of terminable contracts receive every year four days' leave with pay.

The efficiency of woman labor varies greatly in the individual branches of the service, according to the author of the study. In a number of occupations women have shown astonishing capacity for adapting themselves to the requirements of these occupations; they were quick to learn, liked their work, and performed their duties to the fullest satisfaction of their superiors. On the other hand there are numerous occupations in which the employment of women was resorted to during the war as a mere expedient. In addition to having a gainful occupation they must perform household duties; this combined with poor nutrition, loss of sleep, and family cares undermines their power of endurance and resistance when employed at fatiguing occupations. In shops, in the operating service, and in maintenance-of-way work, woman workers, even when they did their very best, reached as a rule only 50 to 75 per cent of the efficiency of men.

## Efficiency of Woman.

As to the postwar employment of woman at railroad work, the author comes to the conclusion that women should be dismissed from all positions for which they are essentially unfitted, that returned soldiers should be reinstated in positions in which they were substituted by women and that war invalids should be given preference for all positions for which they are fitted and which are held by women. Employment of women should, moreover, not be resorted to for the purpose of depressing the wages of male workers. Whenever women are employed they should receive equal pay for equal work.



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Jewish women in Toronto have given the bakers a week in which to show why bread should not be reduced from 24 to 22 cents. They will strike, if necessary.

Vincent A. Fusk has been elected president of the Quebec branch of the International Typographical Union. Edward Little, for twenty years treasurer of the organization, has resigned. He has been 52 years on the night staff of the Quebec Chronicle.

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# Our OTTAWA LETTER

(From our own correspondent)

Ottawa.

NO ONE can mistake the Government's intentions. It intends to make the tariff question one of paramount importance. In all the addresses, from the Government benches, during the debate on the speech from the throne, the protective tariff was emphasized and there is no mistaking where the Government stands on this question. The Official Opposition, the National Liberal Party, successfully side-stepped the question and concentrated on the amendment of Hon. W. Mackenzie King, which was one of "no confidence." The Agrarian Party sang the swan song of free trade and supported the "no confidence" amendment.

The vote on the speech from the throne and the amendments of Messrs. King and Campbell came early on Friday morning. The Government attempted to have the vote taken earlier in the week but to this proposal the Official Opposition strongly objected and while the Government did not put up speakers until just before the vote was taken the Liberals and the Farmers carried on the debate. In the division the Government fared much better than was anticipated. A majority of 25 was secured. This is due in some measure to pairs being arranged with the Agrarians. The Liberals refused to grant pairs but the Agrarians followed the long-established custom of the British Parliament.

Now that the speech from the throne has been adopted the House will get down to business and much important legislation will be brought to the attention of the members.

During the past week three addresses stand out conspicuously. Dr. Michael Clark (Red Deer) reiterated his well-known theory of free trade; Hon. Hugh Guthrie, Minister of Militia, made a vigorous attack on the Agrarians; and Mr. John A. Maharg (Maple Creek) preached the farmers' interests.

Dr. Michael Clark's address, whether one believes in his theory or not, was one of the most constructive of the large number delivered on the speech from the throne. He has a grasp of economics, unknown to most of the present members of the House of Commons. He impresses one with his sincerity and is a believer in British tradition. He read extracts from a report of Mr. Ernest Hodder Williams, a publicist in Britain, who visits the United States each year, in which conditions in the steel industry of the United States were revealed. He challenged any man to go to Britain and find conditions of labor that were as inhuman and shocking as those existing in the great Steel Corporation of the United States. Speaking of the tendency of the political times, in which more than the two old parties were contesting the constituencies, he said:

"If elections are going to take place in this country under conditions such as have prevailed recently we are going to be face to face with conditions under which constituencies will be very generally represented by minority members. We are living in times when changes are very rapid, and may easily become

too rapid, and one great advantage of proportional representation is that it would give you some guarantee of having in each succeeding Parliament a fair proportion of men who have attained their political knowledge and political position by constant service, year after year, in the House of Commons. I think it is desirable that men of certain size in our public life should be retained for the public service, whether they call themselves Liberals, Tories or Progressives."

Hon. Hugh Guthrie defended the administration and paid his respects to the free trade policy of the Agrarian party. He stated that in all the machinery catalogued in the publications of the United Grain Growers' Company there was not a single implement or article of Canadian manufacture. He stated that the only way to correct the adverse balance of trade and keep our exchange from going lower and lower was by selling the United States more goods and cease buying so much from the Republic to the South. Mr. Crearer in his address on the speech from the throne, pointed out that we should trade more and more with the United States and to this policy the Government entirely disagreed. Mr. Guthrie chided the Liberals for having no tariff policy and the Farmers for "talking in the language of free trade one minute and not of free trade the next."

Very serious allegations were made against Canadian manufacturers by Mr. John A. Maharg. He said: "The prime reason why farmers' companies are dealing in American implements is that the Canadian manufacturers absolutely refuse to sell any kind of implement to the Farmers' Co-operative Companies." Mr. Maharg claimed extortionate freight and express rates as the reason why apples were allowed to spoil in British Columbia last fall. This lets in some light as to the attacks by the official Farmers' papers on increased wages to railroad workers during the past year. The farmer apparently is of the opinion that wages, and wages alone, are responsible for increased freight and express rates. Mr. Maharg's speech was for the farmers first, last, and all the time. Like the leader of the Agrarian Party, he desired more and more trade with the United States.

On Friday the Government undertook to answer many of the question on the Order paper and the private bill of Mr. Monaster was considered.

During the week a deputation of representative of the employees of the Toronto shipyards visited Hon. T. A. Crearer and Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, relative to the dispute between the employees of the shipyards and the Dominion Government. The whole question was laid before the leader of the Opposition and Mr. William Duff (Lunenburg) has asked an order of the house: "For a copy of all agreements, contracts, correspondence, both letters and telegrams, and all other documents, which have passed between the Government of Canada, especially between the Prime Minister, the Minister of Labor and Minister of Marine and the President

of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, secretary of Toronto Trades and Labor Council and the Labor Organizations connected with the shipbuilding industry, with regard to conditions and wages affecting the men previously or at present employed by the Dominion Shipbuilding Company; also all tenders, contracts, agreements, and correspondence, in connection with the building of certain ships at present under construction in the yards of the said Dominion Shipbuilding Company at Toronto."

Many other questions relative to the work at the Dominion Shipbuilding Company, your correspondent learns, will be asked by Mr. Angus McDonald, the Labor member for Temaskaming, and other members of the Opposition.

Mr. P. J. A. Cardin (Richelieu), is asking: "Why were a number of working-men in the Sorel shipyards recently discharged?" He also asks: "when will operations at the Sorel shipyards be resumed?" It will be remembered that this question came before the Windsor Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

Other questions being asked in which the workers of Canada are interested, include the following:

By Mr. Michael Steel (South Perth), who asks "how many strikes occurred in Canada in each of the years 1913, 1914, 1919, and 1920; what was the total number of working days lost through strikes in each of these years and what was the estimated loss in wages in each year on account of strikes."

Mr. Chas. G. Power (South Quebec), asks information concerning "the amount of money expended by the Federal Government on unemployment relief in the City of Toronto, Montreal and Quebec, and through what agency were these moneys distributed and what was the cost of distribution?" The same questions were asked in the Senate and the Minister of Labor replied that "up to the present no moneys had been expended as none of the cities mentioned had submitted to the Government a statement as to the amount of relief granted in the respective localities."

Information concerning a practice against which the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada protested, is being sought by Mr. Frank S. Cahill (Pontiac). The member for Pontiac asks eight questions in all dealing with a recent visit of Commissioner Parry of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to England,

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He asks "were recruits for the R.C.M.P. brought from England, and, if so, how many? Were efforts made to secure these recruits in Canada?" He further asks "what is the difference between the Mounted Police and a standing army?" On Friday afternoon the Minister of Justice stated that seventy Mounted Police were sent to Thorold, Ont., on the request of the Attorney-General of the Province of Ontario.

Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux (Maison-neuve), on Thursday afternoon, asked that "in view of the release of three prisoners from Stoney Mountain Penitentiary would the Minister of Justice lay on the table of the House, at the earliest moment, the papers in connection with that release? I refer to the gentlemen who were sent to jail in connection with the Winnipeg strikes."

Rt. Hon. C. J. Doherty, Minister of Justice, replied: "I am not aware that these gentlemen were released; I shall make inquiry. I understand that they served their time. I may say that the immediate dealing with these matters is at present in the hands of the Acting Solicitor-General (Mr. Guthrie). I may also add that is is a well-established practice of this House that papers with regard to releases under the Ticket-of-Leave Act should not be brought down to the House, except, perhaps, in some exceptional cases. I do not think it is necessary to go into the reasons for that practice—reasons which Parliament has accepted on numerous occasions. However, if there be any papers relating to these cases, I will examine them and see whether there are any which should be brought down."

A man should do more than give up a bad habit; he should amputate it, bury it and forget where it is buried.

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GEORGE PIERCE, Editor

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## The Salaries of Bank Clerks

NOT long ago an eminent judge in the United States created a sensation by releasing without bail a bank clerk accused of misappropriating a large sum of money because of what the judge termed "an inadequate salary." One sequel to this was a demand on the banks by John Skelton Williams, Comptroller of the Currency, for inclusion in their public reports of the salaries paid to the chiefs and heads of departments and also the total amount paid to employees, the number of employees, and the average paid to each employee on the staff. This proceeding, according to press reports, caused a storm in the banking world, and protests are meantime pouring into the U. S. Treasury from all parts of the country.

The bankers are objecting to the publication of this information on the ground that it is not proper that same should be published broadcast; that the Comptroller has all facilities for getting such particulars through the bank examiners' data; and that the publication of such figures by the individual institutions, in making known to competitors information concerning payrolls and organization, will lead to reprisals from other establishments desirous of getting from the employ of older institutions men familiar with the clients and methods of such institutions. Shifting of personnel, the bankers contend, would under the circumstances be injurious to the morale of men and would tend to undermine the methods and efficiency of the banks built up patiently through selection and training. "The greatest indignation," the newspapers tell us, "is shown by bankers to this demand."

Let us examine for the moment the cause of the bankers' indignation and their reasons for objecting to the Comptroller's order. With the contention that it would not be "proper" to publish such information we need not concern ourselves. It is not one whit more improper to announce the wages of a bank clerk or accountant than it is to make public those of a carpenter, a tinsmith, or a linotype operator. Such people do not lose by having their standard rates of pay known; they gain.

Nor need we trouble ourselves unduly about the bankers' tender regard for the "morale" of the bank employees which they claim would be involved in the shifting of personnel. This would tend to resolve itself, as it does in other businesses, into the best-paying employers getting the best men, a perfectly just and logical arrangement. The sweaters and those who do not pay living wages (and their name is legion in the world of banking) would have their pick of the "left-overs." They do not deserve any better—if they can be said to "deserve" anything at all.

No; the bankers' real fear comes to light when they talk about "reprisals" by one institution against another, one bank seeking to take from another bank "men familiar with the clients and methods

of such institutions." Stripped of all its ambiguous verbiage this means in plain English that if Wilberforce Armitage has worked for the Public Welfare Bank for say fifteen years and is now in receipt of a salary of \$150 per month (and he will be lucky if he is), the making known of this information would induce the Poor People's Protection Bank to say: "What the devil!" (or the banking equivalent of such coarseness). "Is that all they are paying old Armitage? He must be worth double the money. Let's try him with an offer of \$160." And so Wilberforce might be lured away to the ruin of his morale and the bartering of his immortal soul. Is anybody really fooled at this time of day by such unwholesome buncombe?

Will bank clerks and other clerical workers never learn the lesson? Will they never realize the fearful disadvantage in which they are placed by their insistent and persistent refusal to band themselves together? Do they not understand that they are their own worst enemies and that by lending themselves to the covering up and concealing of their poor little pittance they are only hurting themselves and playing into the hands of those who are robbing them in the most outrageous manner? Can they not see that if the real extent of their wretched and beggarly allowances were made known there would be a veritable tidal wave of public sympathy and indignation on their behalf? Mumbling and grumbling are quite useless without action. Until clerical workers take some steps as a collective body nothing can be done for them. Their destiny and that of those near and dear to them is in their own hands.

—George Daniels.

## Steel Profits; Living Costs

FROM the Los Angeles Examiner of February 26th, I take the following:—

"The United States Steel Corporation has earned in the past two years more than a billion dollars of profits 'the exaction of which has had a most disturbing and injurious effect on our country and our Allies', according to a statement issued by John Skelton Williams, comptroller of the currency, to-day.

"This 'swollen and unconscious profit', Williams charges, was made by selling steel at prices averaging \$30 a ton in excess of the amount necessary to pay dividends on steel stocks. He also charges that by manipulation of its accounts the corporation defrauded the Government out of large sums in income and excess profits taxes.

"The earnings of the company were so large during 1918 that it could have doubled the wages paid to every one of its 268,710 employees and officers and would have had a surplus left of \$96,517,000."

"The United States Steel Corporation with its plethoric treasury could richly afford to say to the Government that for the remainder of this year it would sell its product at net cost,



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having made in the past two years more than a billion dollars of profits, the exaction of which had a most disturbing effect, not only on our Allies but upon our country in the midst of war."

So much for Comptroller William's statement. It appears also that he sent a letter along the same lines to Judge Gary, President of the Steel Corporation, on February 15th, in which he said: "No insidious, sneaking propaganda of high brow or low brow apostles of ruin could put in the popular mind so much poison as refusal by such a corporation to do its part toward solving a great, difficult problem, reviving industry and business activities and promoting industry and the peace and happiness of humanity." No reply, the Examiner states, has ever been forthcoming to this letter.

From the Los Angeles Times of March 3rd, I make the following extract:—

"A strong tone of business confidence and industrial optimism was expressed today by E. H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation. He emphasized the necessity for a still greater cut in the cost of living. To meet reconstruction problems he recommended patience, confidence, courage and honesty.

"I think the most important problems before the people of to-day," he said, 'relate to the high cost of living. This must be promptly and radically further reduced. It behooves all of us to make every consistent effort toward bringing about an early return to a normal and reasonable basis of living.'"

Comment seems superfluous. The Steel Corporation's effort towards the desired end apparently resulted during the past two years in profits to the tune of a billion dollars. That such a state of affairs will assist in "bringing about an early return to a normal and reasonable basis of living" seems doubtful. Still there can be no doubting Judge Gary's sincerity. And no long ago Mr. Charles Schwab was found shedding tears in the witness box—with the very happiest results. Truly we live in a wonderful age. What can be amiss with the dull clods of the labor world that they cannot appreciate these emotional appeals?

—George Daniels.

**T**O PROPOSE a general reduction of wages will be to wreck the hope of all the future for the sake of trying to alleviate a passing difficulty. No, I should not have said for the sake of trying to find alleviation. For it is not likely that it would give even temporary relief—Lord Haldane.

### Wretched Housing

**I**N THE investigations which have been made by social workers into unemployment relief cases recently, one fact that has come out has been the wretched housing conditions under which many of these people live. Unfortunately it is also shown that these conditions are becoming accentuated owing to the rising rents, the result being that the inevitable overcrowding, against which every big city should be on its guard, is taking place. One of the most distressing of such cases was unearthed by a visitor a few weeks ago, when it was found that over a dozen people were living in two rooms. Originally there had been two groups, one a widow and her three children, with a few boarders; then it happened that a woman neighbor with her children was ejected for inability to pay rent. What happened was an exhibition of the most Christian charity. The woman No. 1, opened her doors and took in the ejected family, not thinking of the fact that her own congested household was being strained to the breaking point. Talk of community feeling; can anything better be shown than that?

Another point that has been brought out by these workers is the fact that much of the wretched slum property into which they have been called upon to enter, belongs to big corporations which should be ashamed to let their property remain in an unhealthy and tumble-down condition. One such case cited was that of a wealthy company which has a magnificent office building where every care is taken of its employees. Yet just one block from this building was one of its houses in which lived a lone old woman in dire poverty. It was stated that the miserable old house was practically falling to pieces, the door posts not being upright, the windows falling to pieces and the walls all mildewed with damp. In most of the leading cities of Europe there are municipal regulations which provide for the demolition of property when it reaches this stage.

The housing problem is still the most acute problem of the day, notwithstanding the suggestion of the Hon. A. T. Crerar that the tariff is the most serious problem.

—Caedmon.

### "THE HARDER YOU BAT 'EM, THE BETTER THEY STEAM"

The harder you bat 'em the better they steam,  
Is a saying you frequently hear;  
In a way, it is true, but my word, to you,  
And I hope my contention is clear,  
I've found that it isn't the engine at all—  
If you doubt me I don't care a whoop—  
That steams well, old pard, when they're batted so hard,  
It's the fellow who handles the scoop.

I've stood on the deck and battled away  
Like a major with slash bar and hook,  
To hold up some mill that was having a chill,  
Yes, tried every trick in the book;  
But when he would drop her a notch, now and then,  
The only effect I could see  
Was the steam would go lower, the train somewhat slower,  
And nothing got hotter, but me.

From the knocks and the bumps of experience I've learned  
That most of those sayings we hear,  
Are the cheapest of guff, often merely the bluff  
Of some rattle-brained engineer.  
For I've been there, old scout, as you have, no doubt,  
And know it's the lie that it seems,  
That when batting them hard they steam best, old pard,  
When it's only the fireboy that steams.

Jason Kelley.

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# Cause and Cure of the Present Unrest

Sir Arthur Currie, the Principal of McGill University, Montreal, in speaking recently to the "Men of St. Andrew's," at St. Andrew's church in Westmount, gave an address on to-day's social problems. There was no report in local newspapers. He said in part:

**I**N NINE out of ten public addresses, since the War, the speakers have referred to this thing called "unrest." Some have made light of it, others have professed to be very much concerned. My own opinion is that we want neither a foolish optimism nor a depressing pessimism.

Let us frankly admit there is much dissatisfaction throughout the world—dissatisfaction with conditions in the world, dissatisfaction with conditions in the political world, the industrial world, the social world, the moral world and in every other kind of world. That was so before the War. It is more evident since. No good comes from ignoring the extent of this dissatisfaction. Let us seek its cause and its cure. What does it signify? It means that men are anxious that the world shall be a bit better ordered than it is. You and I can find no fault with such a desire, such an anxiety. Yet you and I realize perfectly well that there can be no miracle worked by which man can be changed in the twinkling of an eye. You and I, if we are wise, should realize perfectly well that the social dreams that lie in the back of our heads are not realizable in a generation. But let us be frank and honest with ourselves, and with each other, and admit that things are not as they should be. And things never will be as they should be, because the state of man is something that grows, not something that is dead.

## Why Is There Unrest?

We say there is unrest, that men are dissatisfied. Why are they dissatisfied? In the political world men feel that politics is an unclean thing. Government is one of the highest functions of the state and there is nothing in it essentially degrading. Yet men feel that party is put before principle; that classes, creeds and races are set against each other in order that political gain may accrue; that men get undue recognition for party service; that governmental aid and public position too often rewards the politically faithful; that caprice and favor are too evident.

The independent onlooker often sees little difference in policies and he cannot understand the abuse heaped upon opponents. He reads that a member of parliament is popular because he speaks but once during the session; that another is equally well regarded because he gladly furnishes "prescriptions" to the other members; that many speeches are made solely to furnish reading matter for constituents. No wonder things political cause dissatisfaction.

In the industrial world capital and labor find it difficult to agree on what should be the fair reward for each. Strikes are constantly threatened, arbitration boards are continually sitting.

The idea of nationalization of public utilities and of leading industries is

warmly supported and equally bitterly opposed; profiteering and the sweat shop are equally condemned.

## Very Rich and Very Poor.

In the social world all is not well, we have the very rich and the very poor, **we have the man with several homes and the man whose only home is the poor house.** During the war we liked to believe that the dangers, losses and sufferings shared in common had broken down the barriers between classes. Alas! the barriers were but temporarily removed.

We agree that unrest exists. Can it be removed? Never wholly I am afraid, but it can be lessened.

The trouble lies in the fact that while we have attained triumphs of progress in our unparalleled material and economic expansion and development, our progress on the immaterial, the ethical and spiritual sides of life has lagged too far behind. In such matters men of earlier days were often greatly superior to us. Everyone to-day has his say as to the weal or the woe of the world. Everyone offers a solution of the trouble.

There are those who would like to persuade us that all our ills could be cured by a stroke of the pen, could we but draw up a new theory of the state. Others profess to believe that the abolition of religion would make us more religious. Others still believe that only some brand-new theology can save humanity. Then there are some self-styled philosophers who would have us scrap every form of ordered and well constituted government and religion. But it requires little insight into human nature and little practical knowledge of economic facts to realize that it is not a brand-new form of religion or a brand-new theory of the state that can really ameliorate the unhappy conditions and social disabilities of our time, some of which are a heritage from our fathers, while some are due to natural causes which no one generation of rulers can entirely remove.

## More Education Needed.

What we need is the creation, through a better and more widely distributed system of education, of a truer mental and moral judgment, by the possession of which the younger generation may be better equipped to meet the stern realities of life and at the same time to avoid the danger of such extremes as our predecessors were guilty of.

A people's ideal of manhood is the measure of their true greatness. We need a higher ideal of manhood, a higher regard for the dignity of politics, a higher regard for the dignity of religion, a higher regard for the dignity of social and domestic life. In that lies the cure for our social evils, for the unrest and dissatisfaction of which we have been speaking.

For light and guidance in such a matter I am old-fashioned enough to turn to the Bible, if only because its greatest teachers lay their whole philosophy of life upon

the sure foundation of a sane and grand ideal of manhood and womanhood. It is to the Bible still that we look for the portrayal of the finer and nobler side of life. The great teachers of the Bible do not start with cut and dried systems of theology or fantastic theories of the state or socialism, but they build, first and foremost, tier upon tier, upon a sane conception of the dignity of manhood.

Let me recall to your minds the seventeenth verse of the second chapter of the First Epistle of St. Peter, where in showing how we may attain the ideal of Christian freedom, he urges his readers to—"Honor all men—Love the brotherhood—Fear God—Honor the King." The sequence of his thoughts in this passage is remarkable, for he starts with the dignity of manhood, with a generous bestowal of honor to all men on which first a true religion and then a true ideal of the state depend. He implies that if we honor all men, then, and only then, does the fear of God, that is, a genuine religion, become at all possible and on these two foundations, one reposing upon the other, namely, honor for all men first of all, then a noble regard for religion, can we build as a coping stone an ideal patriotism. On such foundations only can we erect an ideal state, can we realize the true greatness and dignity of our citizenship, as a thing of which the King is the symbol, as being the personification of all justice, order, social, political and economic well-being.

But such a state depends first and foremost upon education, an ideal which Plato sought to express when in his work

on the ideal state, he insisted that its highest rulers must of necessity be the greatest philosophers of the time.

## Mutual Trust and Goodwill.

I repeat that the very foundation of our social, political and economic system is based upon mutual trust and good-will, that is, upon what St. Peter calls doing honor to all men. If we have the ability and the courage to look into the very heart of things as they are, we will find that what I have just stated is true.

He then who has learned the lesson that honor is the foundation of our domestic, social, political, religious and economic life, and strives in thought and word and deed to give in his whole personality the fullest expression to this ideal of honor, has learned the first and the greatest and the most useful ideal of manhood. Such a one has attained the ideal of education, for in his person a foundation has been laid upon which everything in human life and relationships draws its greatest power and strength.

Thus in those memorable words—"Honor all men love the brotherhood—fear God—honor the King"—Peter sums up in terse and superb form the greatest ideal of manhood, an ideal which alone can be the cure for all social ills.

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# What Has the Worker to Expect of Industry?

Speech of W. Jett Lauck, former Secretary, National War Labor Board, U.S.A., before meeting of National Consumers' League, Philadelphia, Pa.

IN ANY consideration of the question, "What has the worker a right to expect of industry?" we must assume general recognition and acceptance of the fundamental social right of labor—the right to an opportunity to work. Orderly society must afford opportunities of employment to its great constituent element, the workers, and that form of society which does not do this has something inherently wrong with it that must be corrected, either by unemployment insurance, or measures for the regularization of employment.

Conceded this social right, the industrial rights of the workers are elementary.

1. The worker has a right to a living wage—a wage that will enable him to live and to support his family according to American standards of living in health and a reasonable degree of comfort.

2. The worker has a right to a basic day as short as commensurate with maximum efficiency and maximum production.

3. The worker has a right to recognition as a so-called part of industry, and, as the result of this recognition, entitled, therefore, to a voice in the control of industry and its operation. This embraces the right of the worker to organize and to bargain collectively with his employer through representatives of his own choosing, and his right to a share in the proceeds of industry over and above his wage in proportion to his productive efficiency.

These rights of the worker are predicated upon being considered and treated as a social being. Labor is no longer regarded as a mere commodity, to be dealt with on the basis of the law of supply and demand, to be exploited mercilessly, or to be exploited intelligently and patronizingly by self-appointed over-lords of industry. That industry which does not or cannot yield its workers a living wage is unsocial, and has no economic or ethical right to exist, and that industry which requires of its workers unduly long hours is destructive and may also be classed as inimical to the best interests of society as a whole.

## Exploiting the Workers

As a rule, such industries as these which take advantage of and exploit their workers, are equally unscrupulous in the tribute they levy upon the general public in the way of high prices and unjustifiable profits. There is no better concrete illustration of this than is to be found in the anthracite coal industry, the control of which centres in this city and the mining operations of which are within a short distance.

When the anthracite miners presented their wage demands and other grievances to the commission appointed by President Wilson they exposed a condition of affairs shocking to all right thinking men and women. They showed that miners and their families were living

under housing and community conditions which were deplorable to say the least. The earnings of heads of families in the coal mines were found to be inadequate. In order to supplement the family income, or the earnings of husbands and fathers, the wives and children of the miners were forced into the silk mills, the shirt factories and the knitting mills that are to be found throughout the anthracite region, some of which have been deliberately developed there to take advantage of the necessities of the mine workers and their families.

Forty per cent of the wives of the anthracite miners either kept boarders and lodgers or were employed for wages, and approximately 28 per cent of the families were dependent upon the earnings of children. Evidence was also offered to show the monopolistic control and monopolistic profits of the anthracite industry, and that the industry could pay a living wage without increasing the price of coal to the consumer, but this evidence was barred from consideration on the technical grounds that it was not germane to the arbitration. The anthracite operators took the position that the matter of their profits was none of the public's business, and to date they have been permitted to get away with this amazing arrogance.

## A Living Wage

Those familiar with the proceedings will recall that one operator testified that he knew \$3.34 per day to be a living wage because he knew miners who lived and supported their families on that amount. He admitted that the wives and children "helped." Another operator declared that the budgets of living requirements presented on behalf of the miners was not fair because they did not take into consideration "opportunities for growing foodstuffs in gardens, for securing fresh eggs from the worker's own flock of chickens, for fresh milk and cream and butter from cows owned by the workers, for fresh air, open country and independent living, which are afforded without cost to the workers in many sections of the anthracite region!" He did not suggest, however, that the operators might be content, with a smaller margin of profit because of their incomes from outside investments.

The Commission gave the miners a wage increase that increased the cost of a ton of anthracite coal approximately 50 cents. Before the Commission began its hearings, however, the operators had advanced the price of coal \$1 per ton in anticipation of any possible wage increases, and during the arbitration and subsequent to it the price was still further advanced until today in Philadelphia the public is paying a price for anthracite that is at least \$3.25 in excess of a fair price.

And yet the operators tell you that it is not a matter of public interest which controls the anthracite industry, or what its profits, direct or indirect, amount to! They explain the abnormally high price of coal by placing the responsibility on "a few independent operators." Those

few independent operators must be handling all the coal produced by the industry for the public is paying top prices for all the coal that is sold.

This is a representative example as to how the failure to secure a living wage is productive of discontent, reduced output, and of serious loss to the public through recurrent dislocations in the industry.

I would suggest that the important thing at this critical stage in the affairs of this nation and of the world is that we proceed in orderly fashion to establish guarantees by which the worker will be protected in those rights which have been enumerated as elementary, and by which the public interest will be safeguarded against an autocracy of capital or an autocracy of labor. The first step in this direction, I believe, should be the establishment of an industrial code defining the fundamental principles to govern all relations in industry on the basis of fair dealing to labor, fair dealing to capital and fair dealing to the public.

## INDUSTRIAL NOTES

Twenty-seven new branches of chartered banks were opened in Canada during February.

Despite increased turnover profits of Penmans Limited, in 1920, fell from \$1,437,291 to \$460,305.

Dominion Sugar Company's plant at Chatham re-opened this week, manufacturing sugar from the cane.

Hamilton's unemployed are planning a hike to Toronto "to protest against the efforts being made to reduce the standard of living in Canada."

Owing to the mild winter coal is actually being peddled in the streets of Toronto, and the peddlers are finding a difficulty in disposing of it.

Three definite requests to be placed before the federal and other authorities by the Unemployed Association of Montreal are 1—trade union pay to all unemployed; 2—recognition of Soviet Russia; 3—Establishment of trade relations with Soviet Russia.

Several industrial enterprises on the verge of bankruptcy are said to be indebted to the Government for excess profits taxes going back one, two and three years.

A plethora of bond issues by pulp and paper companies within the past few weeks has depressed the paper stocks, but these industries have prosperity ahead.

British Columbia's Minimum Wage Board has been of great benefit in raising the wages paid to women and girls. The lowest minimum set is \$11.75, and the highest \$15.50.

Business is better, collections improving, and there is a noticeable reduction in failures, comments the Canadian Credit Men's Trust Association, in its weekly report.

Capital invested in the lumber industry of Canada at the close of 1919 amounted to \$231,203,247, according to the preliminary report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Belgo-Canadian Pulp and Paper Co. announce a reduction in working hours. Wayagamack Pulp and Paper Co. re-opened its plant this week with wages reduced 25 per cent.

Mayor MacBride, M.P.P., of Brantford, who was censured by the Independent Labor Party of Ontario who ruled him out of the party, declares he has more friends in Labor circles to-day "than the whole caboodle has." He says, "Bratford Labor has unanimously endorsed my actions both in and out of the House. That's good enough for me."

Canada has a German consul-general again for the first time since war broke out in August, 1914. L. Kempff, the new consul, who arrived last week end, will make his headquarters in Montreal. He was formerly consul in New York.

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### PUDDINGS

### PASTRIES

### Can you guess it?

There are housewives whose cake is always praised—whose pastry is famous for its melting flakiness—whose firm, light bread wins daily compliments—whose puddings are noted for savoury lightness—whose cookies are so lastingly crisp. They have one rule that applies to all their baking

Can you guess it?



# The Churches vs. The Open Shop

(Literary Digest).

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH, the united Protestant churches, and the largest Protestant denomination have united with labor in condemnation of the open shop movement and a definite issue between thousands of manufacturers and employers on the one hand and the official spokesmen of the Christian Church on the other has apparently been raised.

The tides of controversy run high. It is charged by the supporters of the so-called "American plan" of employment that the Church, in thus taking up the program of labor, is interfering in matters entirely beyond its concern. But a Methodist minister testifying before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor insists that "anything that has a broad bearing upon humanity, like hours of labor, working conditions, and rates of pay, is the business of the Church."

With this view of their duty in mind, the Commission on the Church and Social Service of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, the social department of the National Catholic Welfare Council, and the social-service committee of the Methodist Church have issued statements upholding labor's contention that the open shop, or "American plan of employment," is in reality but a camouflaged campaign for a closed shop, "a shop closed against members of the union"—and warning us of dire perils should it be established.

## The American Plan

Any such step, we are told, must occasion alarm, and Christian leaders, "listening to the rumbles of distant thunder," point to conditions in Europe as a warning example of what may happen here should a crisis be evoked by the present agitation. While advocates of the "American plan" contend that the laborer will be free to work when and where and for whom he pleases, the Church replies that the movement for the open shop will mean the return to wage slavery and the loss of all that has been, and may be, gained from collective bargaining.

There is a wide-spread conviction that an attempt is being made to destroy organized labor, says the Federal Council statement, and "any such attempt must be viewed with apprehension by fair-minded people." To pledge a man against affiliation with a union, we are told, "is as unfair and inimical to economic freedom and to the interest of society as is corresponding coercion exercised by labor bodies in behalf of the closed shop." Therefore,

"It seems incumbent upon Christian employers to scrutinize carefully any movement, however plausible, which is likely to result in denying to the workers such affiliation as will in their judgment best safeguard their interests and promote their welfare and to precipitate disastrous industrial conflicts at a time when the country needs good will and co-operation between employers and employees."

In the Catholic statement likewise is found the conviction that the present drive is not merely against the closed shop, "but against unionism itself, and particularly against collective bargaining. . . . Should it succeed in the measure that its proponents hope, it will thrust far into the ranks of the underpaid body of American working people." So

"To aim now at putting into greater subjection the workers in industry is blind and foolhardy. The radical movements and disturbances in Europe ought to hold a lesson for the employers of America. And the voice of the American people ought to be raised in the endeavor to drive this lesson home."

Warning is also uttered by the Federation for Social Service of the Methodist Church. In a statement prepared for that body by its secretary, Dr. Harry F. Ward, and its president, Bishop Francis J. McConnell, we are told that when we consider what has happened in the steel industry it seems "quite clear that the success of the present open-shop campaign would mean the establishment of a closed shop—closed against union labor, and would return large numbers of wage-earners to the living standards of sweated industries." Furthermore—

"In the light of what is now happening in certain local mining districts in West Virginia, we regard it as certain that the consummation of this open-shop campaign will perpetuate and increase chaos, anarchy, and warfare in our industrial life, will intolerably delay the development of constitutional democracy in

industry, which the churches have declared to be the Christian method of industrial control."

## Indifference of People

The whole open-shop campaign is simply an attempt to hoodoo us, thinks "The Herald of Gospel Liberty" (Christian), which says it is "simply audacious presumption upon the ignorance or the indifference of the masses of the American people to call their objective 'the American principle of employment.'" In the opinion of "The New World" (Catholic).

"The fight is against organized labor, no more no less. If an applicant for work must pledge himself against joining a union, or a union man is refused employment, or a man who, while employed, joins a union and is discharged, we may be pardoned from regarding this as the great boon of the open shop. This is about the type of freedom we might expect in Russia."

It is time that the Church entered into this particular controversy, thinks the Sioux City "Daily Tribune," which rejoices that no longer can it be called a "namby-pamby institution, timorously shunning the conflict." Opposition to the "American plan" is welcomed, for, in the opinion of this newspaper, "the closed shop has become firmly entrenched in the American industry, and its removal would be attended by all the pain and danger of a major surgical operation."

## Not Against Labor

But "The Manufacturers' Record" argues that the open-shop movement is not against labor, as Church statements would have us believe. Furthermore, the Federal Council, as an organized attempt to represent the entire Protestant churches, is "without excuse for existence," we are told, and, therefore—



LIEUT.-COL. L. T. MARTIN, D.S.O.  
of Renfrew, Ontario.  
Named as Commissioner of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway. He served in France as Commanding Officer of the 7th Battalion Canadian Railway Troops. He is a nephew of Senator M. J. O'Brien.

"It has no right to speak for the religious life of this country, and its attempt to influence the nation against the open-shop movement is an insult to the business people of this country who are in favor of the open shop and whose religious convictions, we venture to say, are founded on a deeper religious life than those who undertake to direct this organization in the hope of developing an ecclesiastical autocracy such as that on which men of the same spirit threw away \$9,000,000 of other people's money in their effort to build up the Interchurch World Movement."



BY COURTESY OF C.P.R.

The British Labor Party National Conference, in London, in special congress on unemployment insurance, and assistance to those employed under 75 per cent of their regular working hours. There are more than one million persons in the Old Country unemployed, and a large number working short time.



"The open-shop movement is a movement for the freedom of a man to work untrammelled by the dictates of radical labor-leaders. It is the only basis on which there can be freedom and liberty and independence on the part of the individual employee or employer. The aggressive leadership of rank socialistic labor-union men in trying to destroy the open-shop right of every man to work when and where he pleases and for whom he pleases, and the right of an employer to employ whom he pleases unbossed by an unprincipled gang of radical walking delegates, must be the foundation on which to build the safety and the permanency of this Government."

These church attacks on the open-shop campaign are not relished in all church circles; we find "The Presbyterian of the South" (Richmond), for instance, declaring that "this is a matter of business, which the Church or a Council representing it has nothing to do with."

#### HOSPITABLE

"Well, did New York appeal to you?"  
"Yes, it was 'welcome' when I came, and 'well done' when I went."

#### THE CAPTAIN'S VOICE

He—Ah, darling, may I be your captain and guide your bark down the sea of life?

The Widow—No; but you can be my second mate.—Life.

#### DEFINING A DENTIST

One who pulls out the teeth of others to obtain employment for his own.—London Evening Standard.

"Darling, I've made up my mind to stay at home."

"Too late, George—I've made up my face to go out."—The Bulletin (Sydney).

He—"You know I love you: will you marry me?"

She—"But, my dear boy, I refused you only a week ago."

He—"Oh, was that you?"

Bill Collector—"But why do you let your wife spend all your money?"

Mr. Henpeck—"Because I'd rather argue with you than with her."

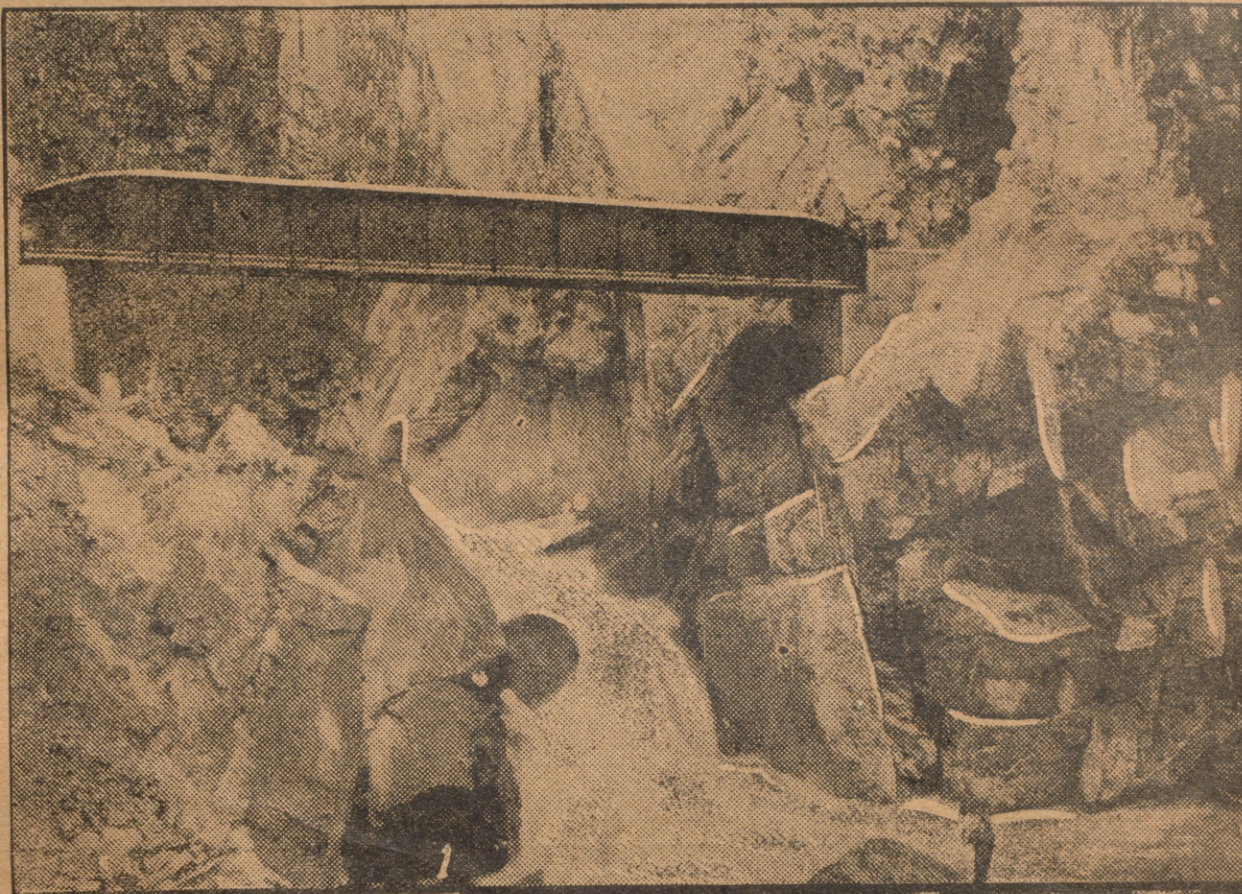
"What are the chances of my recovering doctor?"

"One hundred per cent. Medical records show that nine out of every ten die of the disease you have. Yours is the tenth case I've treated. Others all died. You're bound to get well. Statistics are statistics."

#### WANTED

Whereabouts of Joseph Ambrose Martin, who came from Ayr, Scotland, about 25 years ago, to Montreal, Can. Last heard from at Whitefish, Ont., following occupation of lumberjack. Brother Chas. Montoux, 184 Griffith St., Jersey City, N.J., is anxious to locate him.

## Through the Kettle Valley



Southern British Columbia, with its placid lakes that mirror fruitful shores, the orchards of the Okanagan Valley, the Grand Forks Valley and a country, rich in mineral and forest wealth, are made accessible by the Kettle Valley railway which links a vast extent of British Columbia with the Pacific Coast through a route of rare scenic beauty. At the southern end are linked the Kootenay and Arrow lakes, the route offering all the charm of mountain, lake, river, cataract, ravine and soft and rounded landscape of cultivated slopes.

Leaving the junction at Hope, you travel through nature's wonderland of snow-capped mountains with evidence of man's science in the Quintal Tunnels, a series of five tunnels in a direct line with the Coquihalla river, spanned by steel bridges, zigzagging between each of the tunnels. The rushing streams and innumerable waterfalls everywhere speak of the marvellous water power awaiting to be harnessed for man's needs. Winding up to the Coquihalla Summit, 3,300 feet above sea level, the line passes through the towns of Othello, Lear, Jessica, Portia, Iago, Romeo, Juliet, following the Shakespearean tradition.

Princeton, the next spot of interest was a renowned mining town of twenty years ago. It is located at the junction of two mountain streams, Similkameen, meaning "Swift Flowing Water," and Tulameen (Red Water). The Indian nomenclature, in all its euphony, has been retained and native legends abound. The late Pauline Johnson, Indian poetess in her "Indian Legends" tells of "Red Water," Tulameen, said to be haunted by the spirit of an Indian maiden who gave her life for her lover.

Coalmont Collieries are passed where a tunnel three-quarters of a mile into one seam, gives an almost inexhaustible supply of high grade coal. There are at least ten million tons of coal "blocked out" and ready for mining and shipment.

The town of Jura is another interesting point, as the home of the famous old "Bill Miner," notorious



- (1) Waterfall on the Coquihalla River, Home of the Steel Head Salmon and Silver Side Trout.
- (2) The Quintal Tunnels, Near Hope, on Kettle Valley Railway.

train robber who, as Bill Edwards, was known as a kindly citizen who studied his Bible. He was sent to British Columbia penitentiary in 1903, for twenty years, for holding up a train, and escaped in 1905. He was again heard of as a prisoner in Atlanta, Georgia, where he died in the State penitentiary.

Skirting the orchard covered benches, the valley is unfolded where nestles the town of Penticton at the foot of Okanagan Lake. Viewed from the hills, golden in the sunshine, it seemed the desired resort, shine, it is a resort desirable in summer and has proved as attractive in winter.

Beyond Penticton, the Kelowna Valley comes into view, with orchard covered slopes, giving a picture of settled prosperity. Ascending to the Kettle Summit, an altitude of 4,200 feet is reached, giving a vista of ravines, silvery streams and valleys packed with purple bloom. The Kettle river drains an area of 4,260 square miles and is 170 miles long. There is a considerable area of good bench lands, suitable for agriculture, while portions are heavily timbered and lumbering is an import industry. The total drive of one year on the Kettle and its tributaries, exceeded twenty million feet.

—C. G.



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J. A. PELLETIER, Montreal

R. T. MUNRO, Montreal  
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### LE BON BRIGADE

By gosh one time on Stiff Falls town  
I'll see some fun one night,  
She's come some fire what burn him down  
Near all dem ting in sight.

Some man she go for ring de bell,  
On de gross fire alarm—  
De alarm box door she's stuck like hell  
So tight she's bus' his arm.

She got some axe an' chop de door,  
For make de fire bell rang,  
De fire brigade she come encore,  
Wit hose for tout le gang.

De firemans pass heeself dat night  
For make one grand display,  
She try for put de hose on right,  
But make it on wrong way.

Somebody said: "Look here my friend,  
You're all mix up de hose,  
Just screw de hydrant to dat end,  
Where you tink de nozzle goes."

De firemans den come much excite  
Because she is some twist,  
An said by gosh she go for fight  
He's face up on he's fist.

But just de same she fix de hose  
Like what de feller said,  
An try for show de peep she knows  
For do dat in hees head.

An den she pass de word along  
For turn de water too,  
But someting all de time go wrong,  
Some water don't come through.

And when she come for look for see  
What for no water come,  
She find de hydrant froze, sapre,  
And make it on de bum.

And all de time de fire she burn  
And made de flourish grand  
De fire brigade she come for learn  
To make de play grand stand.

Dat was de most best fire brigade,  
What I'll never see before—  
Alarm box, too, what for she's made  
For bus him on de door?

Fred Macdonald.

### LONG RAILROAD SERVICE

A resident of West Springfield, Massachusetts, O. Elmer Dennis, seventy years of age, who has spent most of his life in Rutland, Vermont, made the claim recently while visiting friends in the Green Mountain State that his family has a total railroad service of two hundred and fifty-nine years, a record which, he holds, never has been equaled in the country. Mr. Dennis himself has a record of fifty-one years as a locomotive engineer without a black mark.

His father served in the cab for fifty years; three brothers and his own son have been in the employment of the railroads practically all their lives. His son is in his twenty-ninth year of service.

### A MINORITY

First Clerk—How many people work in your office?

Second Clerk—Oh, I should say roughly about a third of them.—London Sketch.

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### Among Laurentian Lakes And Mountains

In this grand, quiet place a prayer of thanks  
From exiled hillman home again.  
Here, vision of well-loved Kyles;  
There, familiar stretch of Cowal shore;  
And, look!

Beyond fair Katrine's isles, by odd geography,  
Is kinsman to Ben Lomond, frowning on dark loch beneath.  
Stranger? Who dares to call me stranger here?  
'Tis true these feet have ne'er before  
Trodden these crooked, crackly, climby paths.  
Nor have these eyes of mine looked out on this dear  
art of God.

But stranger! E'en the loon mocks thought absurd!  
My soul responds to ancient friends and fondest memories,  
This poor, poor heart is like to burst  
With very gratitude for such reunion.  
The tree tops nod me welcome home;  
The cliffs and crevices and rearing spurs  
Laugh the old challenges to compass them;  
Yon grassy upland beckons as native heath  
And arms of Clan McGregor mother;  
These dull-silvern waters call again  
For flip of oars and rowlock rattle  
And starry dreams of long ago.  
O'er all the tang of pine,  
Different, indeed, from breath of heather bloom,  
Yet still an incense of the mountains.  
Lord, on my knees, my praise!

KENNEDY CRONE.

